

dark streak in the middle and by two at the sides, one passing along each eye; while the blotches along the body are sub-rhomboidal and more or less clearly defined from each other.

In the other species (*C. Cookii*) the ground-colour is much more yellowish, the head is more irregularly mottled or marbled, and the blotches on the body are much more variable, being less distinctly defined and separated. Size for size, too, the scales are less numerous than in the former species.

In their general colouring both these snakes are very much like the venomous labarria, and, in fact, are often mistaken for it by colonists generally, the elongated anterior teeth being confounded with true poison-fangs.

Time after time the commoner species has been brought to the Museum under the name of the venomous Crotaline snakes, even the native Caribs being deceived by their appearance.

They are both terrestrial and arboreal, and are most frequently met with on the low stumps or the fallen trunks of trees close to the riverside. In their movements they are the most rapid of all the boas, and they seem to be much less sluggish than their congeners. The commoner species has frequently been kept in the Museum cages, but, without exception, they have remained wild and untamed, if one may use the expression—in marked contrast to the other boas, which, under ordinary conditions, can be handled with impunity.

LII.—*On the Arachnida taken in the Transvaal and in Nyasaland by Mr. W. L. Distant and Dr. Percy Rendall.*  
By R. I. POCOCK.

#### Order SCORPIONES.

##### Family Scorpionidæ.

##### *Opisthophthalmus glabrifrons*, Peters.

*Opisthophthalmus glabrifrons*, Peters, Mon. Berl. Ak. 1861, p. 514.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

Hitherto not known from the Transvaal, but recorded from Mashunaland, Nyasaland, and "Caffiraria."

##### *Opisthophthalmus pugnax*, Thor.

*Opisthophthalmus pugnax*, Thor. Act. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. xix. p. 232.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

This is a more southern species than the foregoing, having been recorded from "Caffraria," Durban, Basutoland, and King William's Town.

*Cheloctonus Jonesii*, Pocock.

*Cheloctonus Jonesii*, Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan. 1892, p. 44.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

The type was obtained in the Murchison range in the Transvaal.

*Opisthacanthus asper*, Peters.

*Opisthacanthus asper*, Peters, *op. cit.* p. 513.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*) and Barberton, Transvaal (*Percy Rendall*).

*Opisthacanthus rugulosus*, Poc.

*Opisthacanthus rugulosus*, Poc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii. p. 314.

Loc. Fort Johnston, Nyasaland, and Barberton, Transvaal (*Percy Rendall*).

The original examples from Zomba, Nyasaland.

*Opisthacanthus validus*, Thor.

*Opisthacanthus validus*, Thor. *op. cit.* p. 243.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

Family *Buthidæ*.

*Archisometrus Burdoi*, Sim.

*Archisometrus Burdoi*, Sim. Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. p. lviii (1882).

Loc. Fort Johnston, Nyasaland (*Percy Rendall*).

*Uroplectes flavoviridis*, Peters.

*Uroplectes flavoviridis*, Peters, *op. cit.* p. 516.

Loc. Fort Johnston, Nyasaland (*Percy Rendall*).

*Uroplectes vittatus*, Thor.

*Uroplectes vittatus*, Thor. *op. cit.* p. 121.

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*), Barberton, Transvaal (*Percy Rendall*).

*Uroplectes triangulifer*, Thor.*Uroplectes triangulifer*, Thor. *op. cit.* p. 123.*Loc.* Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

## Order PEDIPALPI.

*Damon annulatipes* (Wood).*Damon annulatipes* (Wood), Tr. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 441 (1869).*Loc.* Barberton (*P. Rendall*).

Common in Natal.

## Order SOLIFUGÆ.

*Solpuga Darlingii*, Poc.*Solpuga Darlingii*, Poc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 259 (1897).*Loc.* Fort Johnston, Nyasaland (*Percy Rendall*).*Solpuga nigrescens*, Poc.*Solpuga nigrescens*, Poc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 83.*Loc.* Fort Johnston and Zomba (*Percy Rendall*).*Solpuga hostilis*, White.*Solpuga hostilis*, White, Methuen's Life in the Wilderness, p. 317, pl. ii. fig. 5.*Loc.* Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*) and Barberton (*Percy Rendall*), both in the Transvaal.? *Solpuga brunnipes* (L. Dufour).? *Solpuga brunnipes* (L. Dufour), Hist. Nat. *Galeodes*, p. 52 (1861).*Loc.* Barberton (*Percy Rendall*).

## Order ARANEÆ (SPIDERS).

## Family Argiopidæ.

*Nephila hymenæa*, Gerst.*Nephila hymenæa*, Gerst., Von der Decken's Reisen &c. iii. 2.*Loc.* Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

*Nephila pilipes*, Lucas.

*Nephila pilipes*, Lucas, Thomson's Arch. Ent. ii. p. 416, pl. xiii. fig. 7 (1859).

Loc. Zomba (*Percy Rendall*).

*Cyrtophora citricola* (Forsk.).

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

*Argiope nigrovittata*, Thor.

*Argiope nigrovittata*, Thor. Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl. xvi. p. 300.

Loc. Barberton and Fort Johnston, Nyasaland (*Percy Rendall*).

*Cærostris sexcuspidata* (Fabr.).

Loc. Durban (*W. L. Distant*).

*Cærostris Vinsonii*, Thor.

*Cærostris Vinsonii*, Thor., Eugénies Resa, Arachniden, pp. 8-9.

Loc. Barberton (*P. Rendall*).

Described from Caffraria.

According to my identification this species may be distinguished at once from the preceding by the fact that the two spiniform processes on the vulva are widely separated at the base, whereas in *sexcuspidata* they arise close together from a common eminence. One of the specimens of this species has the white head-patches noticed by Mr. O. P. Cambridge in his species *C. albiceps*.

*Gasteracantha milvoides*, Butl.

*Gasteracantha milvoides*, Butl. Tr. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 159, pl. iv. fig. 2.

This form may be regarded provisionally, at all events, as a subspecies of the Madagascar *formosa*, Vins., from which it differs in the greater elongation of the posterior lateral spine.

Dr. Percy Rendall obtained two examples at Zomba (Nyasaland). The type was ticketed vaguely "S. Africa."

*Gasteracantha ensifera*, Thor.

*Gasteracantha ensifera*, Thor. Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förhandl. xvi. p. 302 (1860); Eugénies Resa, Arachn. p. 16 (1863).

Recorded from Caffraria. Mr. Distant brought two specimens from Durban.

*Gasteracantha ornata*, Thor.*Gasteracantha ornata*, Thor. *opp. cit.*

Recorded from Caffraria. Dr. Percy Rendall obtained the species at Barberton in the Transvaal, and Mr. Guy Marshall has sent several specimens from Salisbury in Mashunaland.

*Gasteracantha cicatricosa*, C. Koch.*Gasteracantha cicatricosa*, C. Koch, Die Arachn. xi. p. 54, fig. 877 (1845).

A single specimen from Barberton (Transvaal). This species is, I think, identical with the form described from Caffraria by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge as *proba* (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1879, p. 291).

## Family Eresidæ.

*Stegodyphus gregarius*, Cambr.*Stegodyphus gregarius*, Cambr. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1889, p. 42, pl. ii. figs. 4, 5.

*Loc.* Barberton (*Percy Rendall*).  
Described from Durban.

## Family Heteropodidæ.

*Palystes Spenceri*, Poc.*Palystes Spenceri*, Poc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii. p. 58, pl. viii. fig. 3 (1896).

*Loc.* Barberton (*Rendall*), Pretoria (*Distant*), and Johannesburg.

*Palystes Johnstoni*, Poc.*Palystes Johnstoni*, Poc. *loc. cit.* p. 57, pl. viii. fig. 1.

*Loc.* Zomba, Nyasaland (*P. Rendall*).

## Family Pisauridæ.

? *Euprosthénops australis*, Simon.? *Euprosthénops australis*, Simon, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlii. p. 12 (1898).

*Loc.* Barberton (*Percy Rendall*).

Several dried male examples referable either to this species or to *E. bayonianus*, Capello.

## Family Lycosidæ.

*Lycosa transvaalica*, Simon.

*Lycosa transvaalica*, Simon, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlii. p. 26 (1898).

Loc. Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

A single mutilated female, without abdomen, agrees with the description of *transvaalica*, which is recorded from Bechuanaland, Griqualand, and the Transvaal.

*Lycosa Spenceri*, sp. n. (Figs. 1, 1 a, p. 315.)

*Colour*.—Carapace fusco-castaneous, ornamented with three bands of fulvous-yellow hairs—one median and one on each side, the space between them darker and traversed by radiating stripes; abdomen fusco-fulvous above, marked with small black spots, and a double row of larger black spots running from the shoulders to the posterior end, the shoulders also marked on each side with a longitudinal yellow band, which stretches backwards over about one third of the upper surface of the abdomen; sides of abdomen paler golden yellow; lower surface entirely black, like the coxæ, sternum, maxillæ, and apex of mandibles; upper part of mandibles with brightish yellow hairs; legs and palpi entirely pale yellowish red, without bands.

*Carapace* excelling patella and tibia of first or of fourth legs, less than protarsus and tarsus of fourth, greater than those of first. Anterior median *eyes* nearly twice the diameter of the anterior laterals, the eyes slightly procurved; the medians separated from the horny edge of the clypeus by a space equalling half their diameter; posterior lateral eyes much smaller than posterior medians, the space between them about equal to the diameter of the larger.

*Vulva* consisting of a chitinous plate marked with a deep semielliptical space open behind, the floor (roof) of the space marked with a median crest, which gradually expands posteriorly and quite at its posterior end gives off a right and left process resembling the head of a hammer (fig. 1).

♂.—Much smaller than female, the abdomen more strongly marked above with three black bands—one on each side passing from the shoulder-spot and a broad one in the middle.

*Carapace* about equal to patella and tibia of first or fourth leg, about as long as the fourth protarsus.

*Palpus* as in fig. 1 a.

Length of ♀ (type) 17 millim., of carapace 9, of first leg (from base of femur) 20, of fourth 24.

♂.—Total length 12, of carapace 7, of first leg 20·5, of fourth 24.

Length of largest female example 24 millim.

*Loc.* Durban (*H. A. Spencer*); Estcourt in Natal, 4000 feet (*G. A. K. Marshall*); Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

This species resembles in the colouring of the lower surface and legs the Madagascar form described by Dr. Lenz as *L. melanogastra*. The vulva, however, is very different and the pattern of the dorsal surface distinct\*.

*Lycosa Darlingii*, sp. n. (Figs. 3, 3 a.)

*Colour* black and grey; carapace with median and marginal greyish-yellow bands, the intervening black area traversed on the thoracic region with indistinct pale radiating stripes; abdomen black above, the median dorsal black area defined on each side by a narrow yellow stripe which passes from the shoulder almost to the anus and posteriorly breaks up into narrow transverse stripes and spots; sides of abdomen narrowly greyish yellow; lower surface entirely black; sternum, coxa, labium, and maxilla also black; mandible ornamented in front with red squamiform hairs; legs black and clothed with greyish-yellow hairs, tibiæ of third and fourth pairs black at base and apex.

*Carapace* longer than patella and tibia and than tarsus and protarsus of first leg, about equal to patella and tibia of fourth, and to protarsus and half the tarsus of the fourth. *Eyes* of the anterior line slightly procurved, subequal, and subequally spaced, the medians separated from the edge of the clypeus by a space about equalling their diameter.

*Vulva* as in fig. 3.

♂.—Smaller than female, with the pattern more pronounced. Carapace a little shorter than patella and tibia of first leg and shorter than protarsus of fourth.

*Palp* as in fig. 3 a.

\* I subjoin the description of an allied species:—

*Lycosa pachana*, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Resembling *L. Spenceri* in coloration of legs and lower surface, but with the lateral bands of the carapace narrower; a continuous broad median dorsal dark band on the abdomen, extending from the shoulders to the anus and gradually narrowing behind; also in having the eyes of the anterior line practically straight and the vulva formed as in fig. 2.

Length 19 millim., of first leg 21, of fourth 25.

*Loc.* Karagesi (*Emin Pasha*).

Measurements in millimetres.—♀. Total length 19; carapace 9·5; first leg 23; fourth leg 29.

♂. Total length 14·5; carapace 11; first leg 21·5; fourth leg 27.

Loc. Barberton (*P. Rendall*); Estcourt, Natal, 4000 feet (*G. A. K. Marshall*); Enkeldoorn in Mashunaland (*J. ff. Darling*), type.

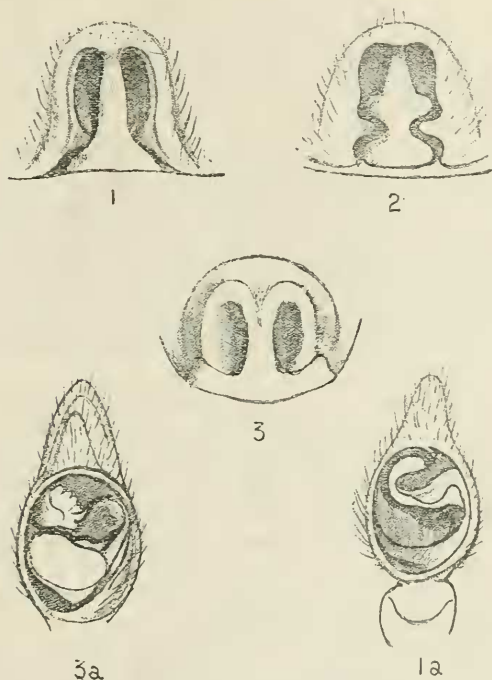


Fig. 1.—*Lycosa Spenceri*. Vulva.

Fig. 1 a.—Ditto. Palpal organ.

Fig. 2.—*Lycosa pachana*. Vulva.

Fig. 3.—*Lycosa Darlingii*. Vulva.

Fig. 3 a.—Ditto. Palpal organ.

This species is related to *L. transvaalica*, but differs in being much blacker in colour, the legs being in no sense "fulvi," as described by Simon. Moreover the median eyes of the anterior line in *transvaalica* are very distinctly larger than the laterals, and not subequal to them. It is also related apparently to *L. capensis*, Simon (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlii.



p. 26, 1898); but the latter is described as having the lower side of the abdomen "fulvum, crebre albo-roseo pubescens et antice . . . lineolis binis . . . fuscis notatum." The femora, too, are black below at the apex.

Family Theraphosidæ.

Subfam. *HARPACTIRINÆ*.

*Harpactira gigas*, sp. n.

*Colour*.—Carapace black, covered with mouse-brown hairs, without a border of pale hairs and without radiating pale lines; for the rest the colouring is practically the same as in *H. tigrina*.

*Carapace* about one fourth longer than broad, its length considerably exceeding the patella and tibia of the first and fourth legs, longer also than tarsus and protarsus of fourth and than patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp, nearly as long as tibia, protarsus, and tarsus of second and about as long as these segments in the third leg; length from fovea to anterior border excelling fourth protarsus, equal to tarsus and protarsus of second; width about equal to length of patella and tibia of fourth.

Series of bristles below mandibular pad lying almost horizontally; the inferior series close to the oral fringe and consisting of a single row of about a dozen stout bristles, short at the posterior end, long anteriorly where they merge with the bristles of the oral fringe.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 40; length of carapace 25, width 20; length of first leg 57, of second 51, of third 46, of fourth 62; patella and tibia of first 22, of fourth 21; protarsus of fourth 14.

*Loc.* Barberton, Transvaal (*Percy Rendall*).

Differs from *H. tigrina* in having the carapace without a pale border and pale radiating lines; also in the horizontal direction taken up by the row of bristles lying below the pad on the mandible. In this respect it much resembles *H. lineata*, but in the latter the carapace is marked with lines, though less strongly than in *tigrina*, and is about equal to the protarsus and tarsus of the fourth leg, and distinctly less than the tibia, protarsus, and tarsus of the third leg.

*Pterinochilus vorax*, Pocock.

*Pterinochilus vorax*, Pocock, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1897, p. 752, pl. xliii. figs. 3, 3a.

The original example of this species was obtained by

Mr. Carson at Fwambo, near Lake Tanganyika. The Museum has recently received from Mr. Hinde an adult male from Machakos (British East Africa). The carapace in this example is unrubbed, and shows a radial arrangement of golden-yellow bands, not traceable in the original example. I have also seen two female examples which I refer to this species—one obtained by Mr. R. Crawshay at Kondiwe and the other by Dr. Percy Rendall at Zomba, both in Nyasaland, British Central Africa.

Some of the differential features of the female are pointed out in the accompanying synopsis of the known species of the genus. Appended, however, are the measurements in millimetres of the female obtained by Mr. Crawshay:—

Total length 37; length of carapace 21, width 16, length from fovea to anterior border 13·5; length of patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp 19; length of first leg 47, of second 41·5, of third 35, of fourth 47; patella and tibia of first 17·8, of fourth 16; protarsus of fourth 11.

The example from Zomba is smaller; its carapace measuring only 16 millim. is equal in length to the patella and tibia of the first leg, but distinctly longer than those of the fourth, which measure barely 15 millim.

*Pterinochilus nigrofulvus*, sp. n.

♂.—*Colour*. Carapace black, with golden border and bands radiating from the fovea; legs covered with golden and black hairs intermixed; abdomen with golden-yellow or reddish hairs; legs darker below; sternum and coxæ deep chocolate-brown.

*Carapace* convex, its width about three fourths of its length, length almost equal to patella and tibia of first and fourth legs, equal to protarsus and half the tarsus of fourth, scarcely exceeding patella and tibia of second, slightly less than tarsus and protarsus of third, about equal to patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp; its width much greater than tibia of fourth and equal to protarsus and half the tarsus of first, much less than tibia of first, and about equal to patella and tibia of third leg; ocular tubercle subspherical; clypeus wide, its width about one third the length of the tubercle; distance between lateral eye and edge of clypeus greater than its long diameter.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3; patella and tibia of fourth and first subequal; patella and tibia of fourth distinctly greater than protarsus and tarsus of first; tibia of first of normal size, not so wide as the femur, its width less than one third of its length, the spur small; protarsus straight, without spine.

*Palpal organ* with the spine stoutish, blunt at the apex, with a conspicuous crest or keel just above it.

♀.—Colour the same as in the male; clypeus about half as long as the tubercle; carapace at least as long as patella and tibia of first and fourth legs, a little shorter than tarsus and protarsus of fourth, the width equal to the patella and tibia of the second, equal to the fourth protarsus and half the tarsus; length from fovea to anterior margin a little less than fourth protarsus and than patella and tibia of third leg.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—♂. Total length 19; length of carapace 10, width 8; length of first leg 28·5, of second 26, of third 25, of fourth 32; patella and tibia of first 10·2, of fourth 10; protarsus of fourth 8·8.

♀. Total length 26; length of carapace 11·5, width 9·5; length of first leg 28·5, of second 26·5, of fourth 32; patella and tibia of first 11, of fourth 11, of fourth protarsus 8·5.

*Loc.* Barberton, Transvaal (*Percy Rendall*).

This species may be recognized as follows from the only other male of the genus known:—

- a. Of small size (carap. 10 mm.); protarsus of first leg straight; carapace not longer than patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp; spine of palpal organ with a strong upstanding crest and a blunt point. *nigrofulvus*, sp. n.
- b. Of large size (carap. 16 mm.); protarsus of first leg basally sinuate; carapace much longer than patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp; spine of palpal organ simple and attenuate ..... *vorax*, Poc.

The females of the three species in which this sex is known may be distinguished as follows:—

- a. Ocular tubercle rounder, not very much wider than long, and separated from the edge of the carapace by a space equalling quite half its length.
  - a<sup>1</sup>. Carapace longer than patella and tibia and than tarsus and protarsus of fourth, almost as long as tibia, protarsus, and tarsus of third leg; length from fovea to anterior border greater than fourth protarsus ..... *vorax*, Poc.
  - b<sup>1</sup>. Carapace as long as patella and tibia of fourth, shorter than tarsus and protarsus of fourth and than tibia, protarsus, and tarsus of third leg; length from fovea to anterior border less than fourth protarsus ..... *nigrofulvus*, sp. n.
- b. Ocular tubercle more transversely elongate, the clypeus less than half its length (carapace and leg-measurements as under b<sup>1</sup>) ..... *murinus*, Poc.

## Family Ctenizidæ.

*Acanthodon pretorice*, sp. n.

♂.—*Colour* a uniform earthy red on the carapace and limbs; abdomen greyish black.

*Carapace* granular, rugose, spinulose, longer than wide, its width equal to the length from the posterior border to the front border of the ocular tubercle; length less than patella and tibia of all the legs, except of the third, longer than patella, tibia, and tarsus of the palp, a little longer than the fourth protarsus, and about as long as the protarsus and half the tarsus of the first leg; length from fovea to anterior border slightly less than tibia of second leg; width a little exceeding the tibiæ of first and fourth legs. Anterior median eyes (*in alcohol*) about a diameter apart; distance between anterior median and posterior lateral about twice the diameter of the former, the outer rim of the posterior medians on a level with those of the anterior medians; distance between posterior medians about one fourth greater than distance between posterior median and posterior lateral on each side.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3, the fourth and first subequal; patella and tibia of the fourth a little longer than of first; tibia of first as wide as the femur, slightly incrassate, armed below with about twelve external spines and internally with about six, bearing two stout processes at its distal end, the distal of the two the largest, bluntly rounded, but with a sharp spiniform process above; the other a little higher up, behind it, and conically sharpened; protarsus concave internally at the base, with a low process tipped with half a dozen strong spines, armed in addition with about a dozen inferior external spines and about six or seven in the distal half of the inner surface; tarsus with an inner row of six spines and about a dozen inferior external spines; lower surface of protarsus and tarsus covered with hairs and spinules below; second leg spined much as in the first; third leg with patella and tibia armed in front above with about twelve short spines; a few dorsal spines; the tibia, in addition, with a series of short spines behind and about two pairs of setiform spines below; protarsus with numerous spines above, below, and at the sides; tarsus with spinules in front and behind; fourth leg with patella armed with short spines in front; tibia with a few setiform spines below; protarsus with about twelve setiform spines below, three of them at the apex as on the third leg; tarsus spinulose in front, more scantily behind; all the tarsi scopulate below, the scopula increasing in thickness from the

first to the fourth; femora with a weak line of spinules above; *claws* of first, second, and third armed with five to seven long teeth in a single series, those of the fourth with only two basal teeth and a few smaller ones.

*Palpus* short, only just surpassing the apex of the femur of the first leg when the two are extended, unarmed except for one spine at the apex of the tarsus; tibia half as long again as the patella, more than twice as long as the tarsus, nearly three times as long as broad, not so broad as high, its upper edge strongly convex, thickly furnished with long hairs below; a shallow depression or notch on its inner side for the reception of the tip of the palpal organ; tarsus strongly convex at the base, hooked at the apex; spine of palpal organ acute at the tip, spatulate above the tip, with a short spiral twist.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length of trunk 16, of carapace 8, width 7; length from fovea to anterior border 4·7; width of ocular tubercle 2; length of palpus 11·5; length of first leg 30·5, second leg 27, third leg 22, fourth leg 31; patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp 6·5; patella and tibia of first leg 10·5, of fourth 11; protarsus of fourth 7·8.

A single male example from Pretoria (*W. L. Distant*).

The three African species of *Acanthodon* known to me and represented only by male specimens may be recognized as follows:—

- a. Tibia of palp with only a shallow external notch, furnished below externally and internally with long bristles; protarsus of first leg concave at the base on the inner side, in front of the concavity a low prominence tipped with spines . . . . . *pretoriae*, sp. n.
- b. Tibia of palp with a conspicuous external notch, bounded behind by a spine-tipped prominence or ridge; no spine-tipped process on the base of the protarsus of the first leg.
  - a<sup>1</sup>. Of large size (carap. nearly 12 mm. long); carapace coarsely granular; tibia of palp strongly inflated, with a deep notch and a large spine-tipped process on the outside; protarsus of first leg distinctly curved . . . . . *Meadii*, Cambr.
  - b<sup>1</sup>. Of small size (carap. about 4·5 mm. long); carapace much less coarsely granular; tibia of palp less inflated, with a shallower notch and a smaller spine-tipped prominence; protarsus of first leg straight . . . . . *Thorellii*, Cambr.

*A. Meadii*, Cambr. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1870, p. 152, pl. viii. fig. 4), from East Africa, further differs from *pretoriae* in

being much more granular on the carapace, and also in leg-measurements, the patella and tibia of the fourth being considerably longer than those of first; length from fovea to anterior border exceeding tibia of second leg, the width considerably exceeding tibia of first leg; the palpal organ is bifid at the tip.

*A. Thorellii*, Cambr. (*loc. cit.* p. 156, pl. viii. fig. 6), from South Africa, is a longer-legged species than *pretoriae*, the carapace being about equal to the fourth tibia and less than its protarsus.

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LIII.—*List of the Arachnida and "Myriopoda" obtained in Funafuti by Prof. W. J. Sollas and Mr. Stanley Gardiner, and in Rotuma by Mr. Stanley Gardiner.* By R. I. POCKOCK, of the British Museum (Natural History).

THE specimens forming the subject-matter of the following pages were collected by Prof. Sollas and Mr. Gardiner on the expedition sent out under the auspices of the Royal Society and British Association to Funafuti, in the Ellice Archipelago, to investigate the formation of coral atolls in the Pacific. Mr. Hedley was sent from the Australian Museum, Sydney, to join the expedition, and collections of the various forms of life observed in the island were obtained.

Upon their return to England Prof. Sollas and Mr. Gardiner kindly asked me to examine the Myriopod and Arachnid material they had brought back and to publish a list of the species should any forms amongst them prove to be of interest.

Meanwhile the collections obtained by Mr. Hedley were without delay placed for determination in the hands of members of the staff of the Sydney Museum, and reports of the results were issued with startling, if injudicious, rapidity. The bulk of the terrestrial Arthropoda were entrusted to Mr. Rainbow, who quickly prepared a list\* of the Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Orthoptera, Pseudoneuroptera, Myriapoda (Chilopoda), and all the Arachnida referable to the orders Scorpiones, Chelonethi (Pseudoscorpiones), Acari, and Araneæ. Of the Chilopoda but one species was recorded, namely *Scolopendra platypus*, Brandt,

\* *Vide* 'Memoirs of the Australian Museum,' iii., "The Atoll Funafuti &c.," pt. 2, pp. 89-124 (1897).